

SIMPLIFIED RULES OF TAJWEED

مَعْ كَلِينِي تَعَلِيمُ وَخِيرُورِي فَوَاغِلُ

ABDUR RAB AZAMI NOORI

تاليف عنبان التي اعظى فرى

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"THE BEST AMONG YOU IS ONE (Muslim) WHO LEARN QURA'AN AND TEACH OTHERS" (BUKHARI AND MUSLIM)

"AL-NOOR QURA'ANIC QAIDAH" is compiled to benefit the youth and adults who are not familiar with Urdu or Arabic Language. It also guide teachers and parents as it is complete in all aspects of "TAJWEED". (Correct method of reciting) Instructions are in English and Urdu both. The author made an effort to make easy on students to retain what they learn about the phonetic rules and signs in Qura'an with examples.

The purpose of "Al-Noor Qaidah" is to present accurately the delivery of Qura'anic verses. It is hoped that this Qaidah with its basic learning approach of Qura'anic Recitation would help contribute to the most desired and badly needed guide for teachers and learners.

Al-Hamdo Lillah "AL-Noor Qaida" is now in your hand with its beautiful and most presentable form, both cover page and the contents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

"AL-NOOR QAIDAH" is the result of the realization of a dedicated teacher who himself is a "QARI" (Professional Reciter), who is qualified in seven different Traditional form of "Qira'at. He responded to the need of eager pupils by compiling this Qaidah. Author must be commended for his love of Qura'an and its recitation. May Allah bless the Author "Qari Abdur Rub Misbahi Qadri" for his work in the cause of Allah. Aameen Bejahe Sayyedil Mursaleen.

Al-Noor society expresses its gratitude to Allama Mufti Qamarul Hasan Al-Qadri for his expert advice and guidance in bringing this Qaidah to its present form. Al-Noor also recognize the translators of this Qaidah Br. Mohammad Ameen Marfani and Br. Sayeed Beg (Marhoom).

May Allah bless all those who contributed their time, efforts in bringing this Qaidah to its ultimate users. Ameen

Al-Noor Society of Greater Houston Ph: (713) 779-1304

هِ كَ اليَّتَ بَرَكِ عُ اسًاتِ لَا

"النق قان کی اس کی مدد سے قرآن مجید بڑھنے کا طریقہ بتایا گیا ہے ایک ایک بنیادی اس و علبی و علبی و مجھاکر اس کی شق کرائی گئی ہے۔ حب ایک سبت ابھی طرح بیکے کی ہجھیں آجائے تو اگل سبت بڑھایا جائے برفوں کی پہچان اور آواز د تلفظ پر توجہ دیکے صاف اور سیجے اواکرایا جائے اور اور اس کی پہچان اجھی طرح کرائی جائے۔

ایکے مرتباس '' قاعدہ ''کوانجھی طرح سمجھاکر بڑھا جینے کے بعد بیٹے کو اِنُ شاءَ اللہ قرآن بڑھنے میں دُٹواری نہیں ہوگ ۔ بشرطیکا سکانڈۂ کوام خاص توجو فرائیں ۔ اسباق کے ابتدا ہیں ہدایات لکھنے کامقصدی یہی ہے کہ اسانڈۂ کوام ان ہدایات کے مطالبت بیچوں سے حروث کی ادائیگی کوائیں ۔ بالیقین نعلیم کا انحصارا سانڈہ کی قابلیت اورطرابقہ و تعسایم پر ہے ۔

اورطریقہ تعتبیم برہے۔ اسانندہ کی خدمت میں گزارش ہے کہ قواعد کو مدِنظر کھتے ہوئے ندرسی کام انجام دیں۔ مشتوکیہ ا اکسے منگریلاہے اور النقی قاغ کی "اپنی صوری وعنوی خوبیوں کے ساتھ آپیے انھوں میں ہے ادارہ صفرت علامہ فہا مرفقی محرقم الحسن صاحب قادری مظلال کالی دخطیب امام سجد النور کی خصصی رہنمائی کاممنون ہے۔ ساتھ ہی محمد امین معزفانی صاحب اور محترم سعید برگیہ صاحب در مرحوم ، کا انگلش میں تعاون کا مشکورہے۔ رہت قدیر اپنے حکیب لیصی الٹرعادیہ مے صدقہ وطفیل سعی کو دارین کی سعادتوں سے سرفراز کرے آمین اور د آخرالذکر کوغراق رحمت کرے آمین)





TAJWEED: Tajweed is to pronounce and read every letter correctly.

MAKHRAJ: The place from where a letter comes out from mouth is called makhraj. They come out from 17 makhraj and there are 29 Arabic letters. {Singular Makhraj - Plural Makhaarij}

1. THE MAKHRAJ OF ALIF:-

Alif comes out from the empty space of the mouth.

2. THE MAKHRAJ OF HAMZAH- HAA: -

The makhraj of Hamzah-Haa comes out from that part of the throat which is nearest to the chest.

3. THE MAKHRAJ OF A'IN-H'AA:-

A'in and H'aa come out from the center of the throat.

4. THE MAKHRAJ OF GHAIN - KHAA: -

The makhraj of Gain-Khaa comes out from that part of the throat which is nearest to the mouth.

5. THE MAKHRAJ OF QAAF:-

The makhraj of Qaaf comes out when the raised back portion of the tongue touches the top of mouth.

6. THE MAKHRAJ OF KAAF: -

The makhraj of Kaaf comes out when the lower back portion of the tongue touches the top of mouth.

7. THE MAKHRAJ OF JEEM-SHEEN- YAA:-

ش ج ي The makhraj of Jeem-Sheen-Yaa comes out when the center of the tongue touches the top of the mouth

8. THE MAKHRAJ OF DAAD:-

The makhraj of DAAD comes out when the side of the tongue touches the roots of the top back teeth.

9. THE MAKHRAJ OF LAAM:-

J

The makhraj of Laam comes out when the front of the tongue touches the gums of all the top front teeth.

10. THE MAKHRAJ OF NOON:-



The makhraj of Noon comes out when the edge of the tongue touches the gums of the top four front teeth.

11. THE MAKHRAJ OF RAA:-



The makhraj of Raa comes out when the edge and top portion of the tongue touches the gums of the top four front teeth.

12. THE MAKHRAJ OF DAAL, TAA, TUA:-



The mahkraj of Daal, Taa, Tua comes out when the tip of the tongue touches the front of the 2 top front teeth.

13. THE MAKHRAJ OF ZUA, ZHAAL, THAA:-



The makhraj of Zua, Zhaal, Thaa comes out when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the 2 top front teeth.

14. THE MAKHRAJ OF ZAA, SEEN, SAAD:-



The makhraj of Zaa, Seen, Saad comes out when the tip of the tongue touches the edges of the 2 top and 2 bottom "front teeth.

15. THE MAKHRAJ OF FAA:-



The makhraj of Faa comes out when the edge of the 2 top front teeth touches the inside of the bottom lip.

16. THE MAKHRAJ OF BAA, MEEM, WAAU:-



The makhraj of Baa, Meem, Waau comes out from the lips.

BAA comes out when the wet parts of both lips meet.

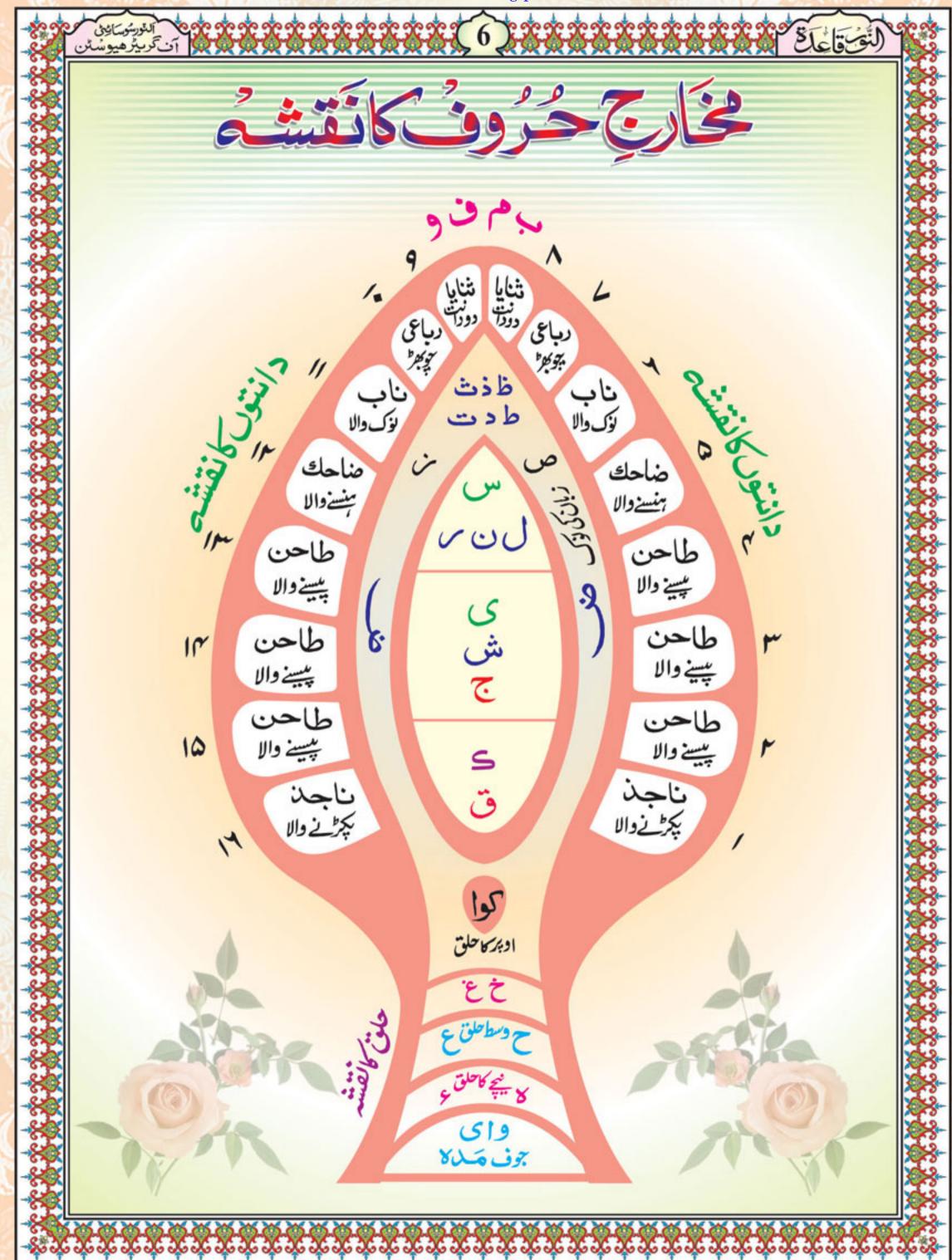
MEEM comes out when the dry parts of both lips meet.

WAAU comes out when both the lips don't touch completely.

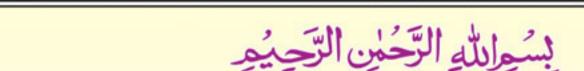
17. THE MAKHRAJ OF GHUNNAH:-



The makhraj of Ghunnah comes out from the nose.







In the name of Allah most gracious, most merciful

LESSON:2 SINGLE LETTERS

کو مفرد حروث کے نام اجھی طرح یا دکرا دیں۔ پطھاتے وقت حرفوں کی آواز اورادامیں فرق بتائیں۔ مثلاًت اورط میں فرق ۔ ف، س اورص ہیں فرق ح اور کا میں فرق د ذائن، ظان ض اورديس فرق-ع اورع ميں فرق- ق اورك ميں فرق ہونالازمى ہے۔

كا بيون كوبتائين كرسات وف يعن خرص، ض، ط، ظ، غ اورق برحالت مين بميشه يررموني يره جائيس كـ

😙 بونٹوںسے جارحروف تعین ب، ف، و، م ادا ہوتے ہوتے ہیں۔

🕜 تمام حروف كو تجويد قرأت مصطابق عربي لهجيمين اداكراً ببن بعين ما، تا، ثا، ما

فقط نیج ہی یا اور اور کتے ہیں ؟ خوب یادکرائیں۔

🕥 مفرد حروف میں صحتِ ادا کا خوب خیال رکھیں تاکہ آگے بیتے کے لئے آسانی ہو۔ نوط : - طريقة تعليم كاخوب خيال ركهين ورنه بي كي عمراورات كى محنت ضائع بوجائے گى ـ

INSTRUCTIONS: (1) Child must memorize all single letters and recognitions. While teaching please make an effort to distinguish the like sound alphabets with explicit sounds and their utterence for example" " and " . " sound alike but pronounced differently. 👛 , 💚 sound alike, pronounced differently. Here are rest of like sound alphabets.

ے - کا، ذ-ن-ظ، ض-د، ع-۶ And ك-ق

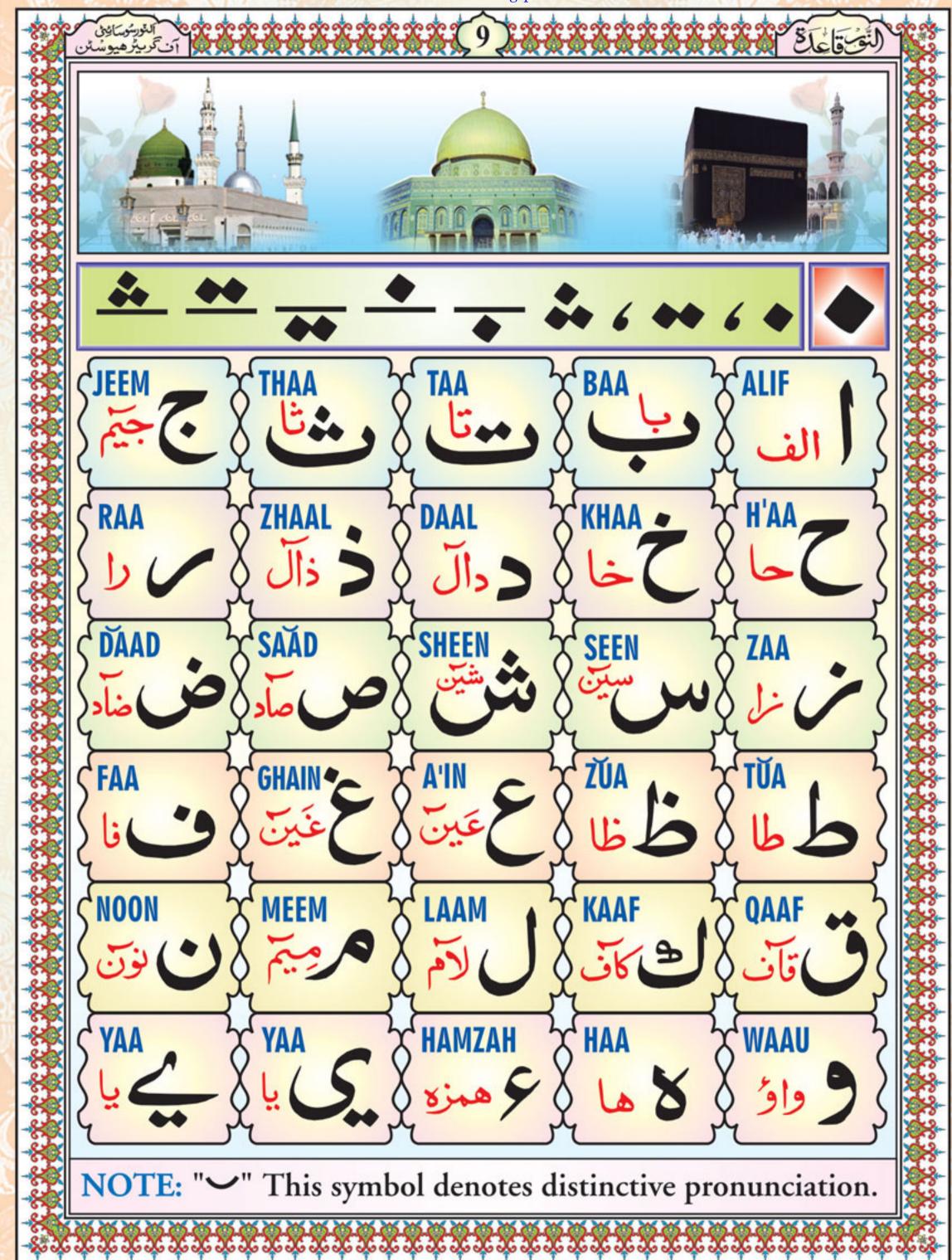
All the like sounds must be explained.

- (2) These seven(7) نے کے کے ان کے under all conditions to be pronounced with a full mouth sound.
- (3) These four alphabets are utterd from the lips they are:
- (4) All the alphabets to be pronounced according to arabic accent example:

BAA=ب ≐=THAA Z=HAA and so on.

- (5) Have them memorize dots on alphabets are the on top, bottom or in the middle of the alphabet.
- (6) While practicing make sure to explain which part of the mouth to be pronounced with. This will be easy to grasp in future.

Note: While teaching a child or self learner make sure the method of learning and teaching is based on age and learning capability otherwise the time and effort may go to waste.







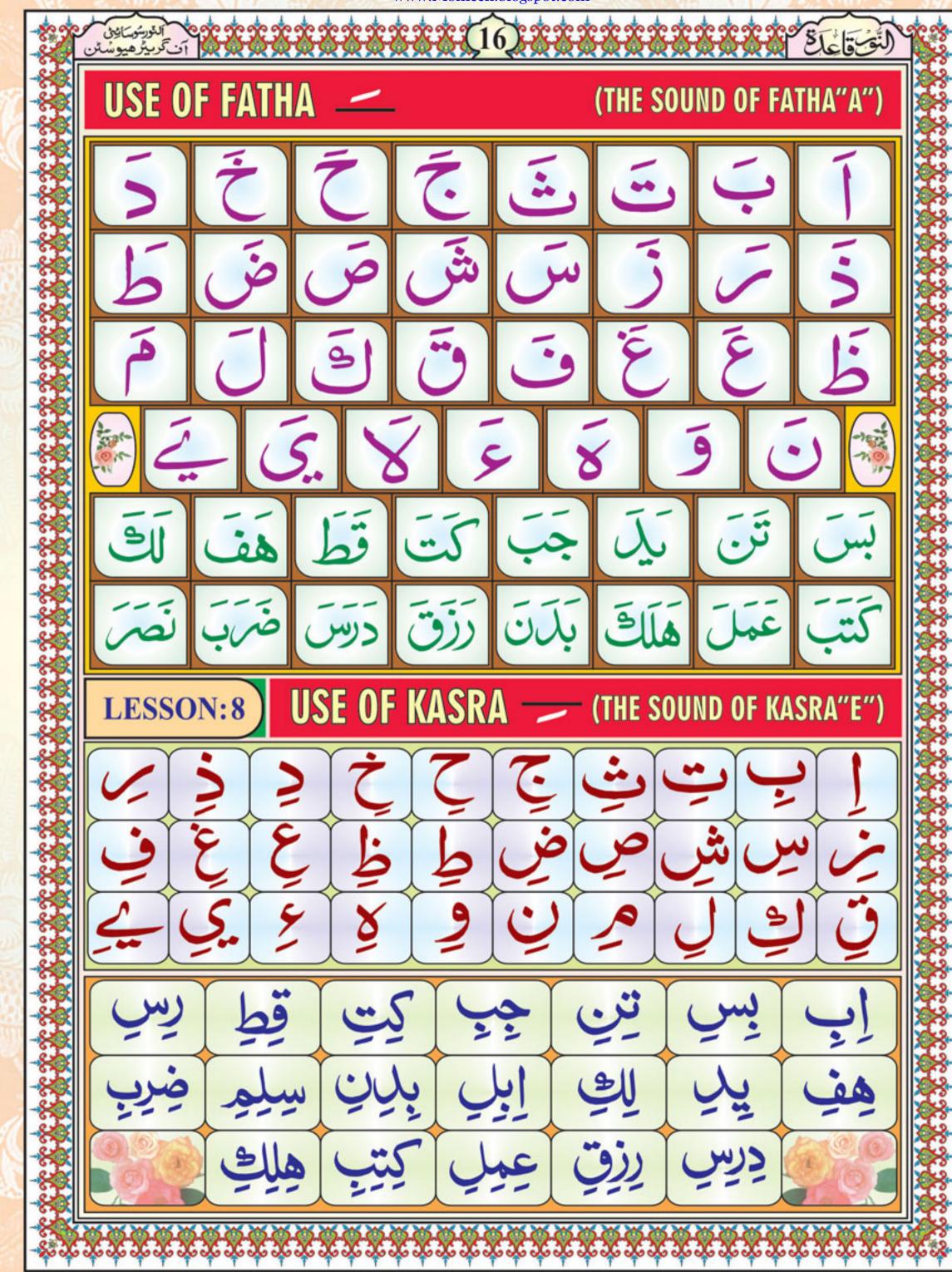
** ***********************************							
LESSON:4 DIFFERENT SHAPES OF LETTERS	حُروف كى مُختلف شكلين						
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حاحق حت حب حث	で <u> </u>						
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دب د ا حل ذانبان خان	(i) (i)						
עום جر تز خز بدل	ر ر ز ر						
سبحسلحصسبل	<u>س س س</u>						
	ش ش ش						
صا صبر نصر نعل							
ضا فضل ضبع ضب	ض ضہ منہ ﴿						
	ط ط ظ ظ ظ						
عا عبال عقل عرش							
	غنخخ						
فم فنو فا قل قا شفق	ف ففق ققق						
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<u>*************************************</u>							



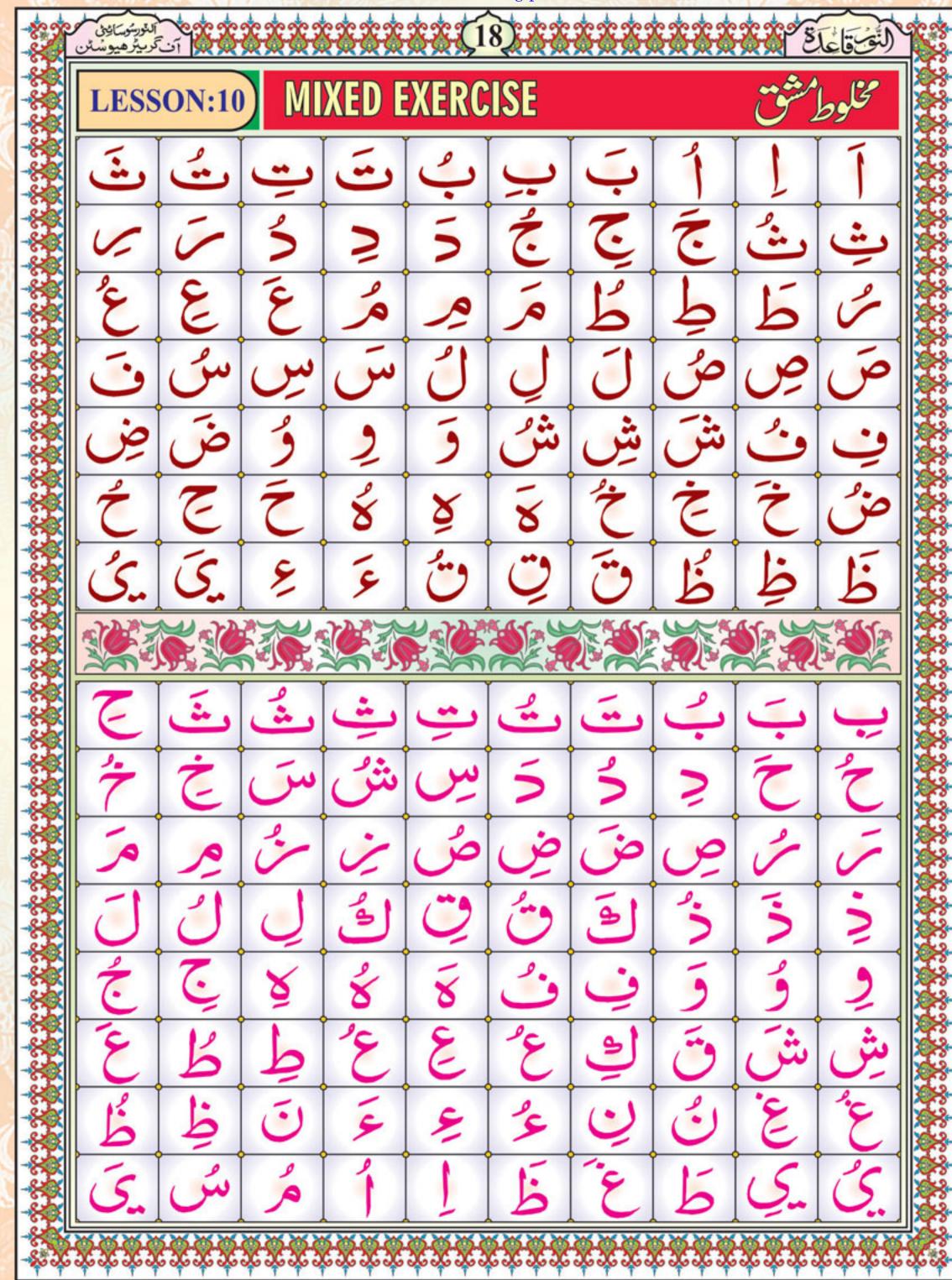




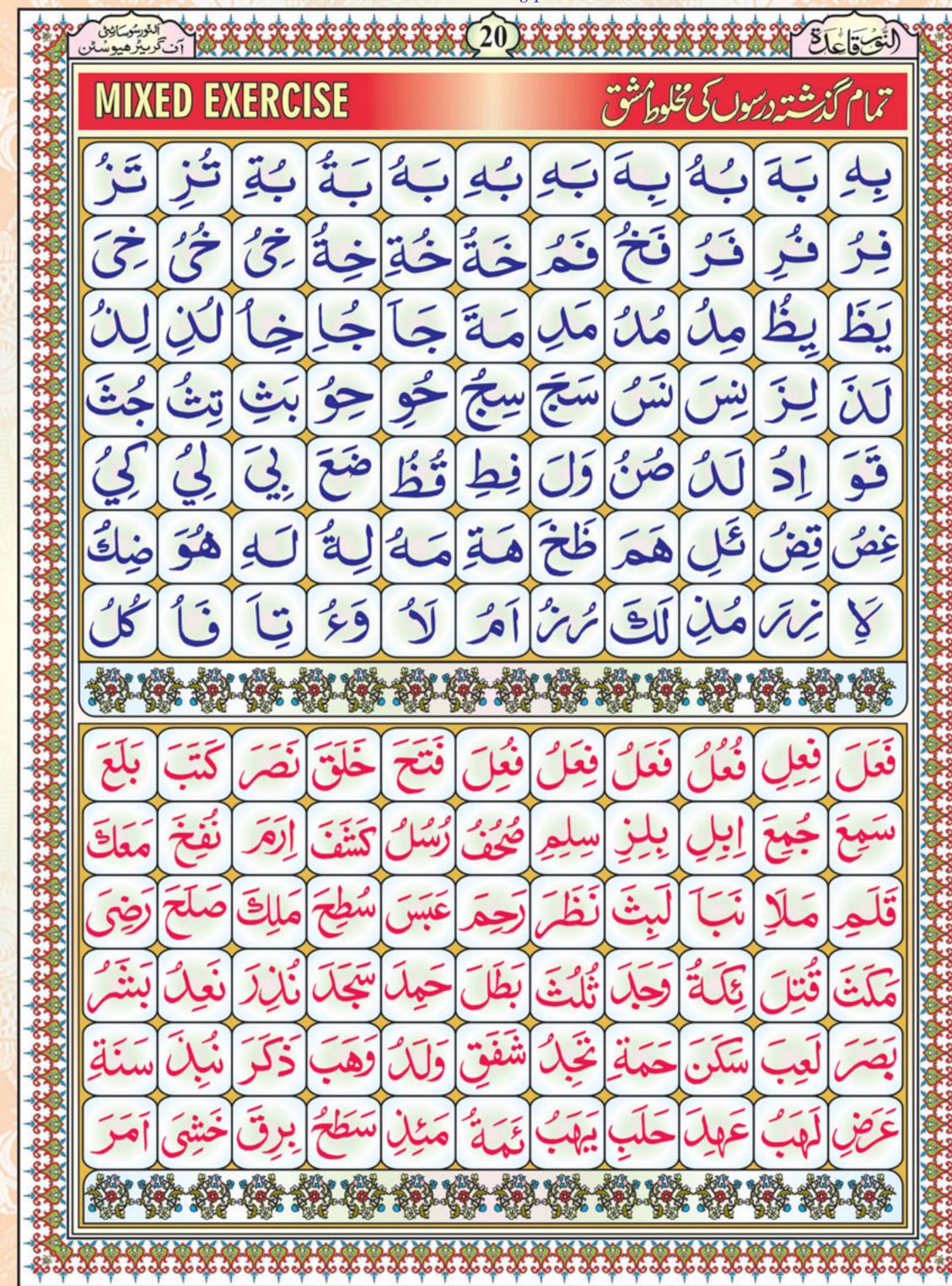
Alif is silent (meaning) not recognized as madd)



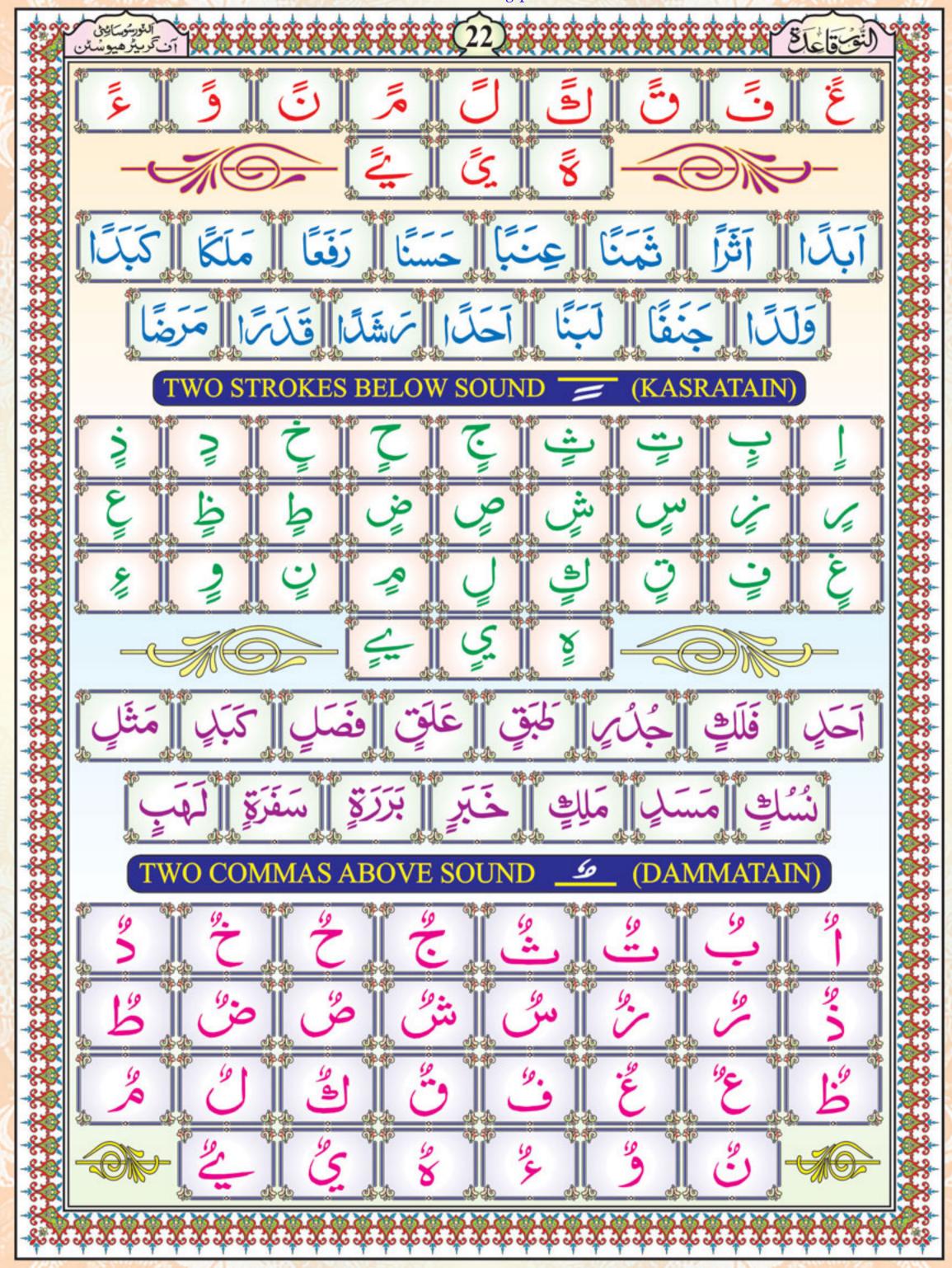




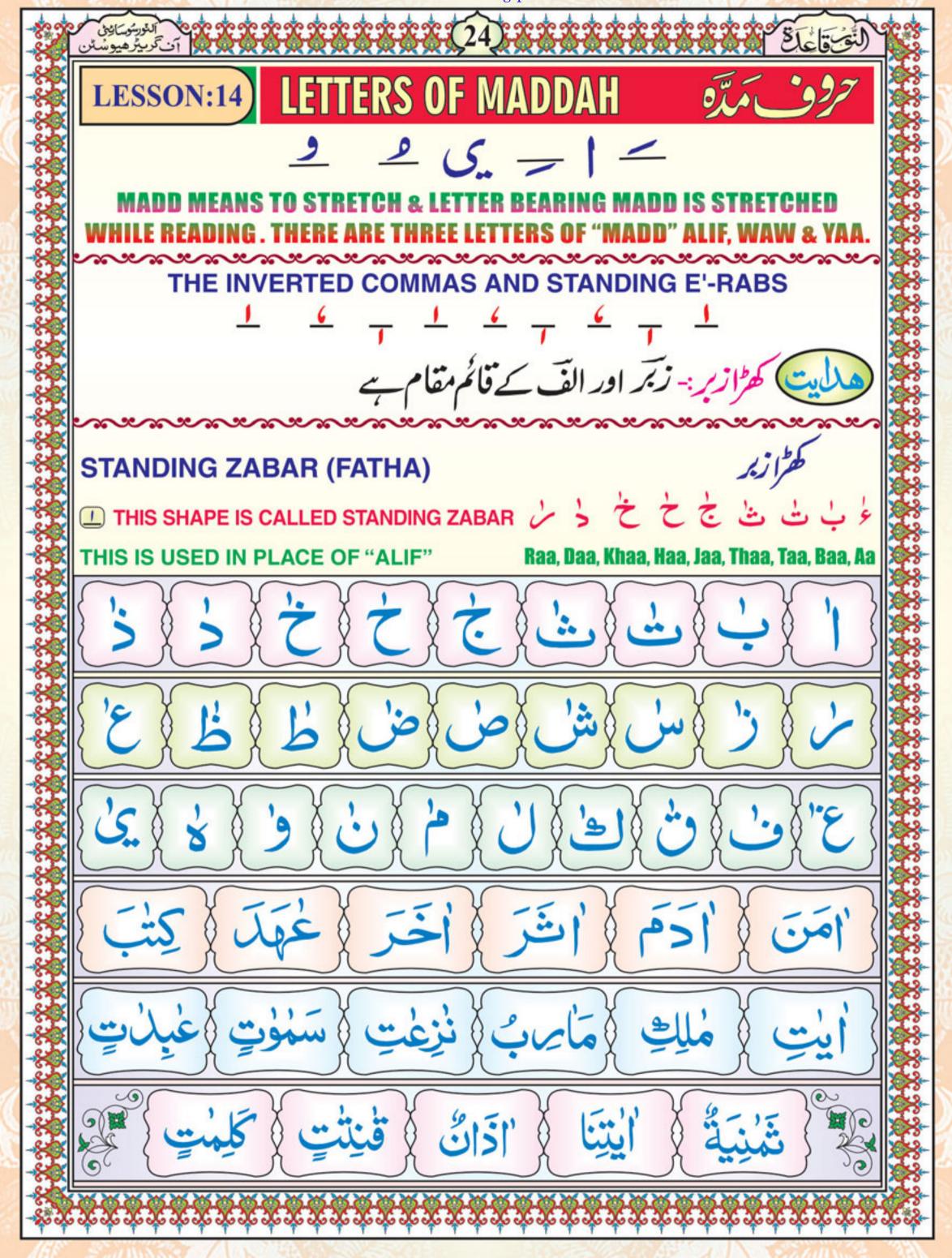














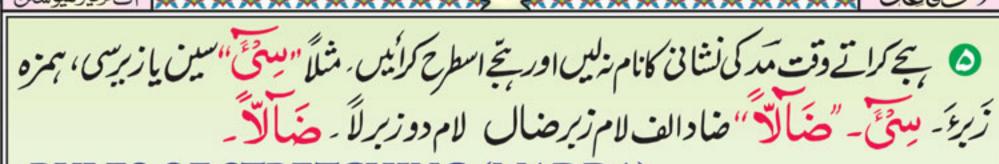






LESSON:16 MADDAH LETTERS AND RULES OF MADD حُرُونَ مَالِكَا MADDAH LETTERS AND RULES OF MADD

منتبیہ انکو دو، ڈھانی، یا جارالف کے برابر کھینے کر بڑھا جائے گا۔



RULES OF STRETCHING (MADDA)

INSTRUCTIONS: (1) Have the child recognize the "MAAD" stretching signs. Small sign and big sign"

(2) There are three stretching vowels (alphabets) under some conditions. They are 5. 1 Alif, Waau, and Yaa.

When Alif is followed by an alphabet that has fatha then it is madda (or) stretching vowel.

When "waau" has sukoon "jazm" followed by an alphabet have damma (paish) then it becomes stretching vowel.

When "yaa" has sukoon followed by an alphabet having "kasra" (zair) then it becomes madda or stretching vowel.

- (3) Madd means to stretch this means the madd alphabet must be stretched equal to one "alif" "detached madd"

If after horoof-e-madd (stretching alphabet) Hamza occurs after another alphabet then it is called "detached madd."

PRECAUTION: Both of these madd to be read equal to two alif, two and a half or four alif.

(5) When spelling point out like this "seen yaa kathra madd" "seee" Hamzah fatha "aaa" together "seee aaa"

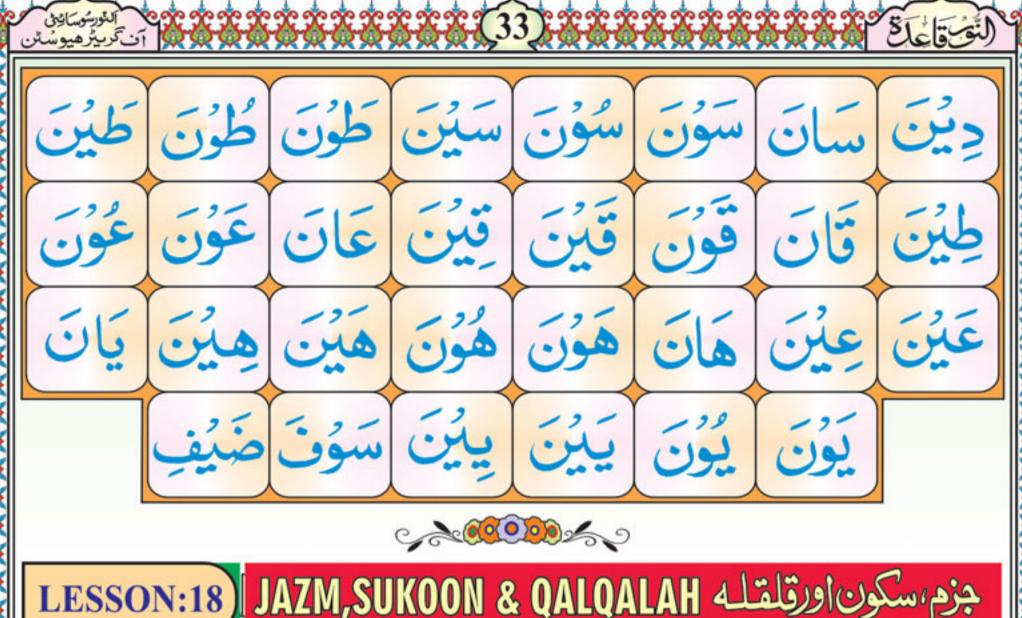
Daad fatha alif laam madd laam daal laam alif two Fatha Lan together "daal- lan". (1)











LESSON: 18 JAZM, SUKOON & QALQALAH جزم، سكون اورقلقله

Identification Of JAZM A Connecting Punctuation Recognize Shapes اوریا یچ حرون (قطب جل) قلفله کے بین

The non-vowel sign is always above the letter. (non-vowel sign) ______. The non-vowel signed letter is sounded by the vowelled letter preceding it.

آبُ، بَسُ، جَبُ، خُنُ، كُنُ، طَبُ، يَلُ، حِلُ، ثُمُ عَبُ EXAMPLE: مُثُمّ عَلَ، عَلَ، حِلُ، ثُمّ عَلَم

الرق وقت الماكرة وقت مخرج مين جنبش بواجسى وجبسا وازلوشي بوئه علم بور

All the alphabets excluding these five alphabets mentioned here are pronounced normally.

QALQALAH: These five will be pronounced with a slight bounce when joined together. these are called letters of Qalqalah (bouncing sound) when pronouncing the sound of these five having "5" jazm will bounce.

بَنْ، BAQQ تَخْ، TABB تَحْ، QATT كَمْ، BAQQ بَنْ، BAQQ بَنْ، وَكُلْمُ TADD كُمْ المُعَلِّمُ المُعْلِمُ المُعْلِم

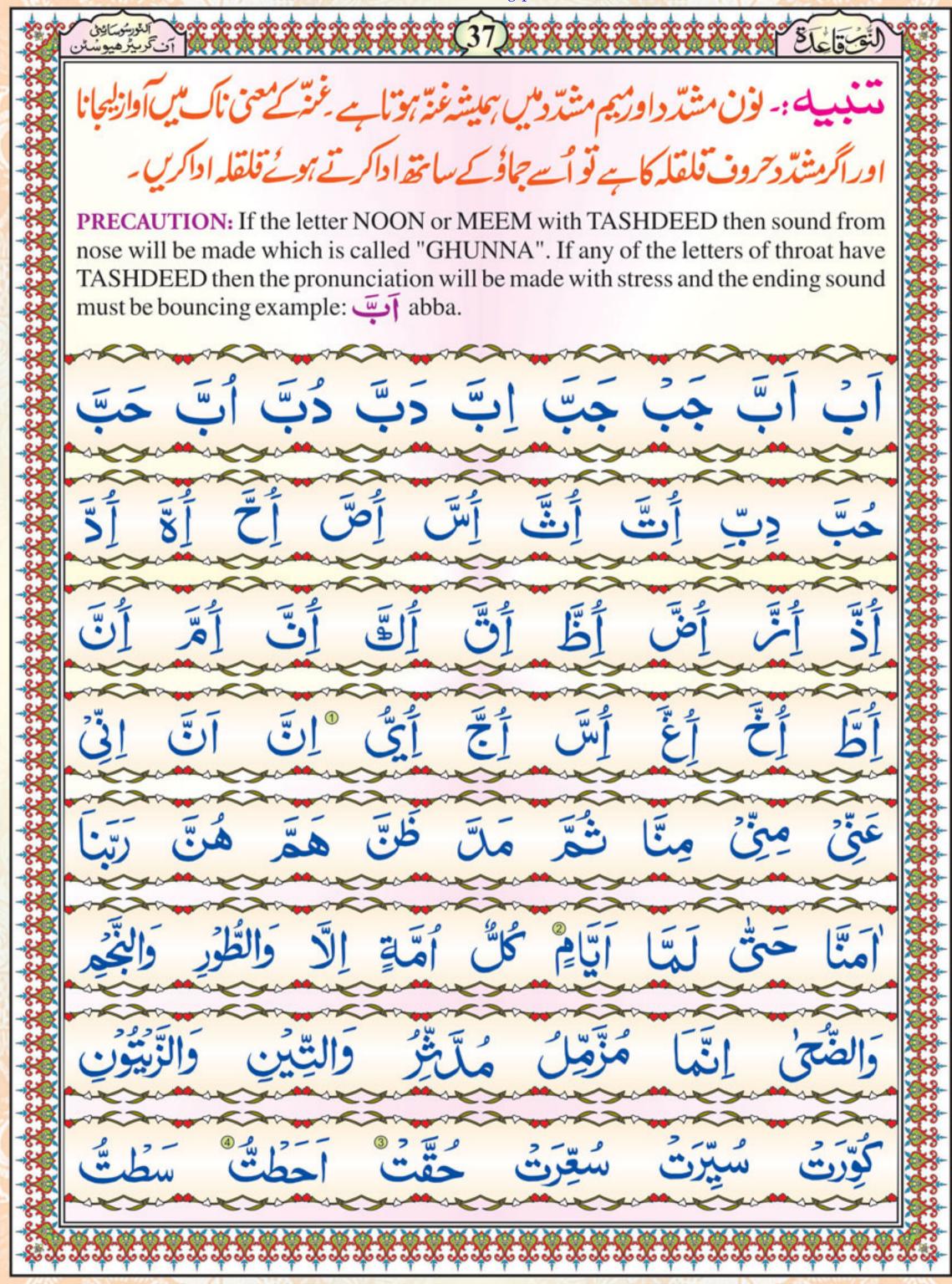
EXAMPLE:

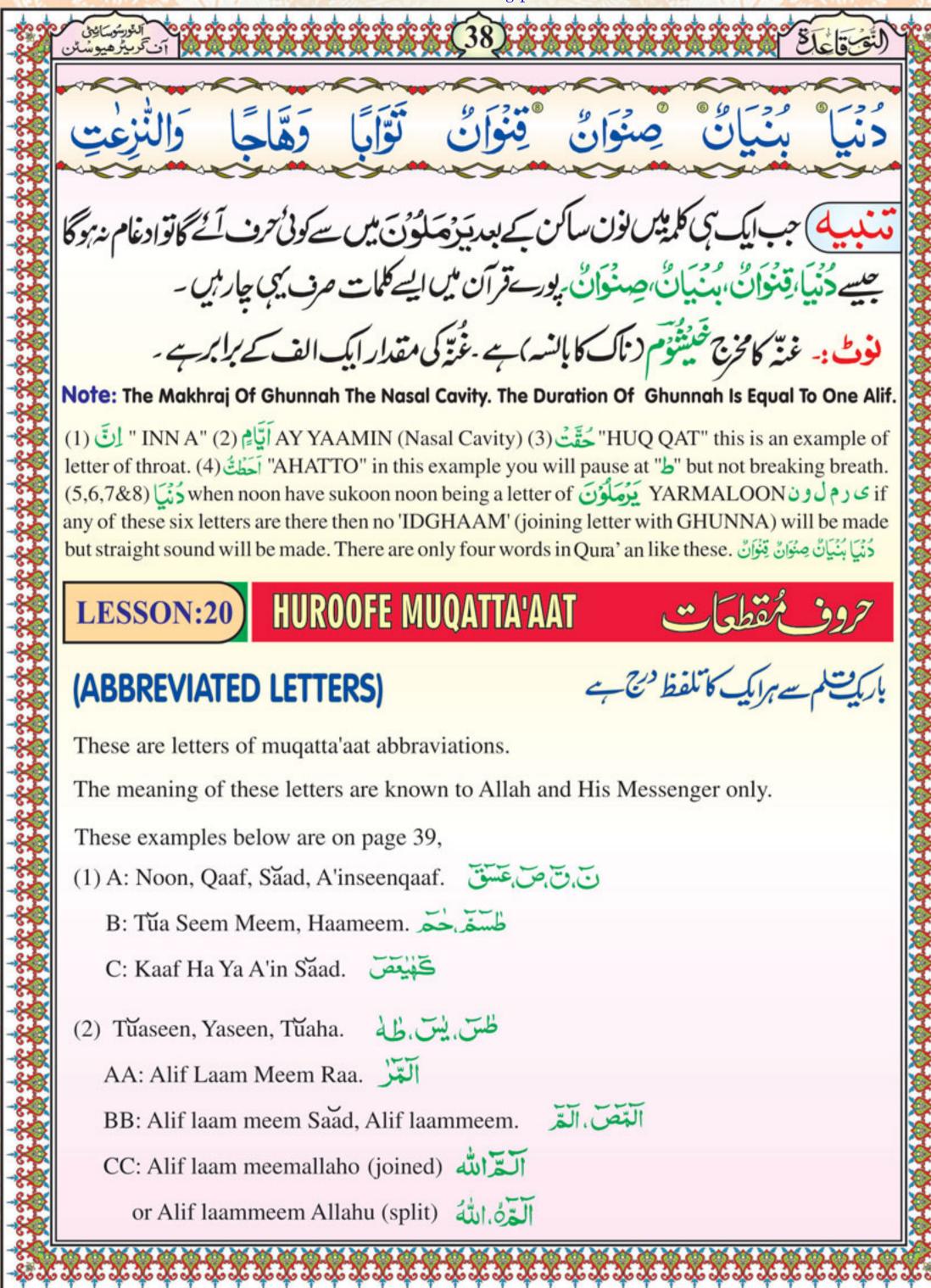
Even though these are only written once in arabic but the punctuation changes the rule of sukoon only under these five alphabets.

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then the noon sound will be explicitly distinguished as "N" sound from mouth not from nose.

EXAMPLE: (A) An a'mta noon will not be read from nose.

(2) IDGHAAM: When noon or meem have tashdeed and a letter before "MEEM MUSHADAD OR NOON MUSHADAD" comes then it will make a sound from the nose and make a humming sound with a pause while utterring with out breaking a voice or breath.

EXAMPLE:(B) "QAULUMM'A ROOF" and "BEANNALLAHA"

(C) "MANN KAANA" is an example of IKHFA MINKUM

(3) IQLAAB: Explained in lesson#18 (QALQALA).

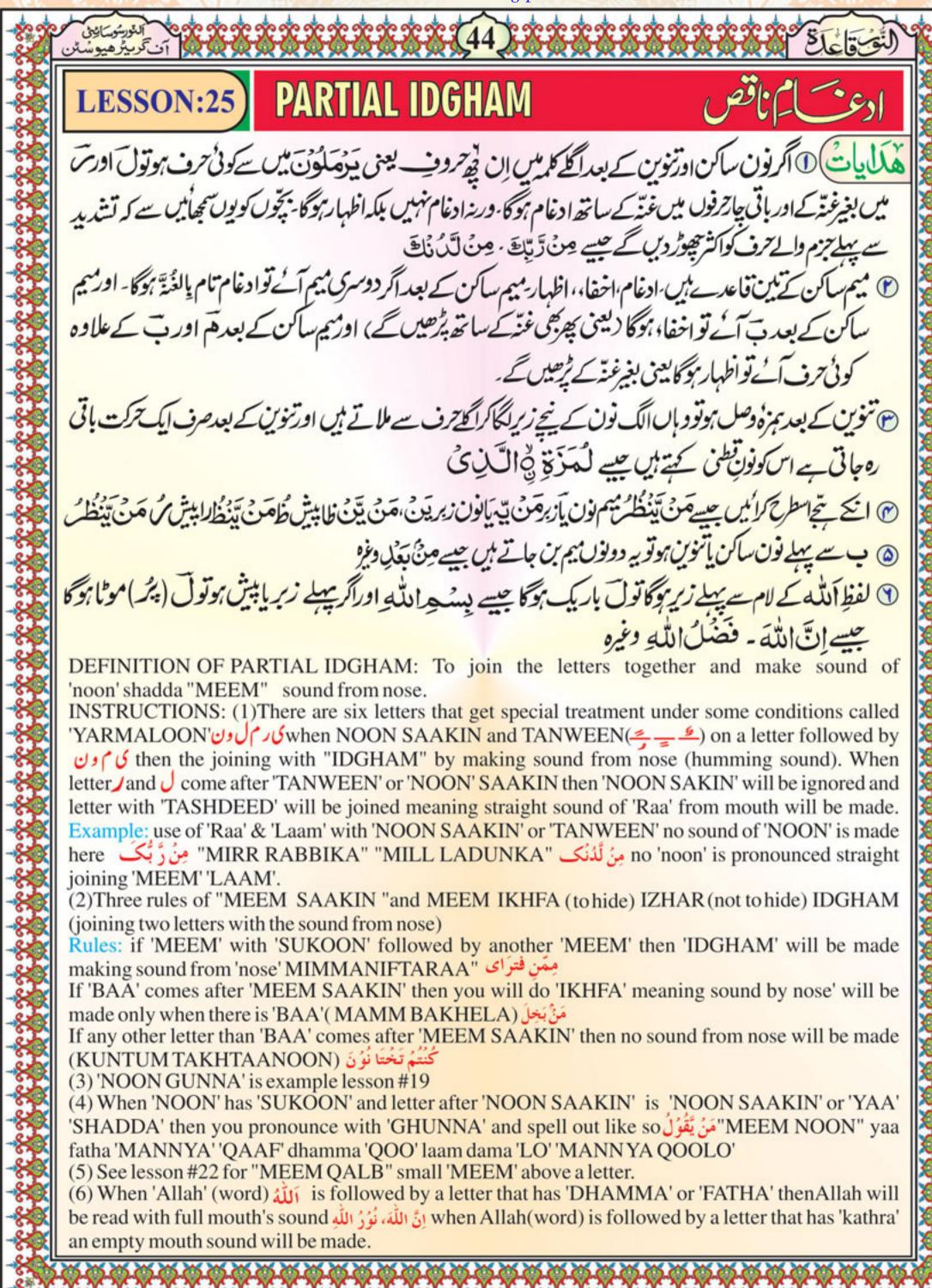
(4) IKHFA: Means to hide this is called to make "GHUNNA" When noon saakin or TANVEEN is not followed by any of the six letters of throat then we will make sound from nose of the noon. EXAMPLE: "MANN KAANA" this double "N" to recognize sound from nose.

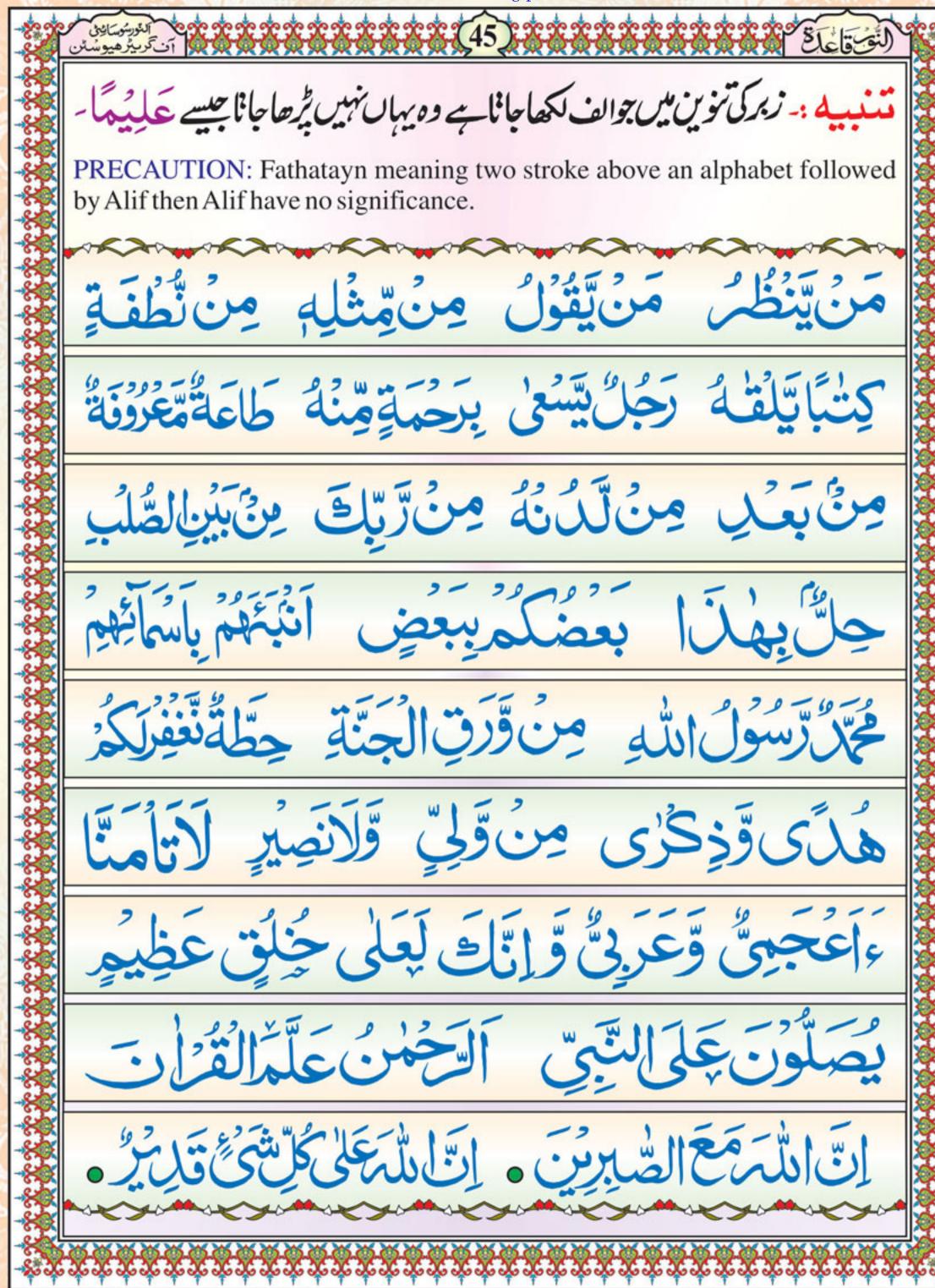
NOTE: When 'ALIF' has "HAMZA" on top then value of alif is lost "has "JAZM" (sukoon) then there will be a slight jerk in pronouncings. Example: (F) BE'ASA بنس (G) IQ'RA'A افرة (F) القرة (F) المناس (F

(1)SAKTAH: when you see this sign ... then pause between two words without breaking Example: BAL RAANA الكرّان say BAL RAANA & SAY RAANA for breath.

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6 30	2) IMALAH(INCLINATION): Making the sound of letter "RAA" as "REY" is called MALAH'. Example: Majrehaa not Maj Reehaa.
	انت نؤر "انعمت انزلنا انكارنا انكارنا
	"قَوْلُ مِّعُونُ ثَ بِاَتَّ الله قُرُانُ شَأْنُ هَادِی
	يهالي يغني وانحُن انشاء "مَن كان النشاء "مَن كان
	مَنْهَادٍ يَنْصُرُكُمُ مَنْ آذِنَ مِنْ آجَلٍ
XX XX XX	قَانُصَبُ قَلْحًا مَتَاعٌ قَلِيْكُ مِنَ هَلِالْكِتَابِ اِنْكُنْتُعُرُطْدِقِيْنَ بَلُّرَّانَ "خَالِلًا مُلْقِ اِنْكُنْتُعُرُطْدِقِيْنَ بَلُّرَّانَ "خَالِلًا مُلْقِ حِسَابِيَّهُ مَنْ جَاءً "مَجُرِلْهُا مَاءً رَفَعُنَا
	اِن كُنْتُمُ طِلِقِينَ بَلِّ رَّأَنَ "خَالِلًا مُلْقِ
	حِسَابِيَّةُ مَنْ جَاءً "مَجُرُتُهَا مَاءً رَفَعَنَا
	وضَعْنَا قَلْمِ شَهْرٍ بَاسٍ كَأْسًا "بِسُنَ
XXXX	مُعَيَا تَاتُونَ مُكَهِنُونَ تُفْلِحُونَ مُؤْمِنُونَ مُؤْمِنُونَ مُؤْمِنُونَ
XXXX	مَنْ جَاءِ بِالْحَسَنَةِ يُرُزِقُونَ "اِقْرَأُ
XXXX	20C









LESSON:26) WAQF (STOP)

هکلیانی وقف کامعن طهرنا جهال وقف کری و بال آواز اورسانس فتم کردیں۔
کلمہ کے آخری حرف پر زبر، زبر، بیش ہویا دو زبر، دوبیش کی تنوین ہوتو حالت وقف میں اسے ساکن کردیں اور دو زبر کی تنوین ہوتو وقف میں اسے الف سے بدل دیں اور گول "تی" برخواہ کوئی بھی حرکت یا تنوین ہو حالت وقف میں اس " تی" کودوی " سے بدل دیں اور ہی ہمزہ وصلی ماقبل سے ملاکر پڑھے میں گرجانا ہے۔

WAQF INSTRUCTION: Waqf means to stop. When you stop, you must break voice and breath. If the last letter of kalima has any of these symbols:

∠, ∠, ∠, , _ or ∠ then that stop will be treated as a SAAKIN. If there are two ZABAR (∠) on the last letter, then at the stopping it will be changed to an ALIF. If a round "TAA" (♂) has any harkat (symbols) then at stopping "TAA" becomes "HAA" with sukoon. If Hamzah adjoining (symbols) will be joining and to be read by dropping prior letter.

STOPPING SYMBOL RECOGNITION: "O" a circle at the end of a verse. Meaning a full stop by dropping the symbol on last letter by SUKOON. ">" split "MEEM" denotes "MUST STOP" reciter must break both voice and breath.

"JEEM" in circle above circle without circle represents a permissible stop at this point. "TUAA" small taa on circle in circle or without circle represents recommended stop.

In all above examples the last letters "HARKAT" will be "SAAKIN" with the exception of two fatha or circle" "See example on page 48.



LESSON:27

ALAMATUL WAQF

علاماكالوقف

INDEX OF SYMBOLS DENOTING PAUSES

(RAMOOZ-E-AWAQAF)
(PUNCTUATION MARKS)

Waqf-e-Taam, indicates that the sentence has been completed.

It is equivalent to a full stop or period

in the English language

Perfect Stop

Compulsory Stop

Necessary Stop

Better To Stop,
If You don't stop it is permitted

Permissible Stop

Better Not To Stop

Better Not To Stop

Better To Stop

Not To Stop

Same As Before

Finish The Ayah & Do Sajda

May or May Not Stop

Better Not To Stop

Stop At One Of The Two Signs





























وَقفِ تام

وففيمظكق

وقف بحائز

وَقْفِ مُرَخِّص قىلَ علىه الوَقْف

وتف مُجَوّز

يؤقف عليه

لاوَقْفَ عليه

كذالك سعال

قَلَ يُؤْصِلُ

آلُوَصُلُ آوُلَى

مُعَانِفتُه



اَعُودُ بِاللهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطِنِ الرَّجِيمِ اللهُ م الله عبه عبه عبه عبه عبه عبينة عبينة عبينة لَاضِيَةٍ ﴿ لَاضِيهُ - قُوَّةً ﴿ قُولًا - جَانُّ ٥ جَانُّ -فَاسْتَبِقُوالُخَيْرَاتِ وَيُرُدِي الصَّكَ قَاتِ وِ بِالْوَادِ الْمُقَلَّى طُوى وفي الْقُرُانِ الْحَكِيمِ وَتَوَاصُوا بِالصَّبْرِ مَسَبّع سَمُوْتِ وَمَا الْعَقَبَةُ وَ أَوْى لَهَا وَجَنِّينَ وَإِذَا حَسَلَ وَإِذَا يَسْرِ، ولِمَا يُرِيكُ و ذُرِّيَّةً طَيِّبَةً عَ ابْصَارُهَا خَاشِعَةً وَ كَتْكَ قَتْمَةً ٥ أَذِكُ الْبِرَاهِ مُمْ وَمُوسَى ٥ وَلَسُو وَيَ يَرُضَى ٥ حَتَى مَطْلِعِ الْفَجْرِ ٥ آبِي لَهَبِ وَتَبّ ٥ لِمَنُ خَشِى رَبَّهُ ٥ إِنَّهُ كَانَ تُوَّابًا ٥



هکلیانی () زیر والے حرف کے بعد الف ہوتو وہ ملا کر لمبا بڑھا جائے گا
جیسے کا، ھا، قا وغرہ اگرایسے الف کے بعد جزم یا تشدید والا حرف آئے تو الف نہیں
بڑھا جائیگا جیسے فا دُغ و والگن کی مگر قرآن عظیم میں (جیدمقامات) مقامات
زیل ایسے ہیں جہاں الف کے بعد جزم یا نشدید والا حرف بھی نہیں ہے کھ بھی الف
نہیں بڑھا جانا اس کو الف زائد کہتے ہیں عمو گا قرآن عظیم میں اس الف پر ○ ×
نشان لگا ہوتا ہے۔ بجوں کو ہم ایس کہ یہ الف نہیں بڑھا جائے گا۔
(و) ذیل کے چار کھات صاد سے لکھے جاتے ہیں اور صاد کے او برباریسین بڑھا جائیگا
ہوتا ہے ایکے بڑھے کی تفصیل کھ اسطرہ ہے نبر (۱) اور (۲) میں صرف صاد بڑھا جائیگا
دوس میں سین اور صاد دولوں بڑھنا جائز ہے۔ (۲) میں صرف صاد بڑھا جائیگا
دوس میں سین اور صاد دولوں بڑھنا جائز ہے۔ (۲) میں صرف صاد بڑھا جائیگا
دوس نے بریکھات وہ ہیں جو موافق رسم قرآن پاک کے لکھے ہیں اور طرح ہیں اور بڑھنے ہیں اور طرح ہیں ہیں اور طرح ہیں اور سے اور اور اور اور اور اور اور اور سے اور سے اور سے اور اور سے اور س

(2) There are four examples on page 51, explaining where "SAAD" is changed with Seen. If small "SEEN" is on top of a letter then this rule applies.

See Example: In (A) and (B) changed Saad to Seen, in (C) "SEEN OR SAAD" both allowed, in (D) it will be read with "SAAD" only.

وَلِاْ اَوْضَعُوا پ در، روع > من تنبائی پی،انعام،رکوع

آن تبوء و پن، مالده، رکوعه آفَائِنُ مَّات پُ آَلِ عَران رکوع ۱۵







اَنَكُ لَا إِلَّهُ الرَّهُوعَ الْحَيُّ الْفَيُّومُ الْمَالَةُ الْفَيُّومُ الْمَالَةُ الْفَيُّومُ الْم

Allah is, none is to be worshiped save Him, He is Himself Alive and Sustainer of others.

Slumber seizes Him not, nor sleep.

To Him belongs whatsoever is in the heavens and whatsoever in the earth.

Who is he that would intercede with Him save by His leave.

Knows He what is before them and what is behind them,

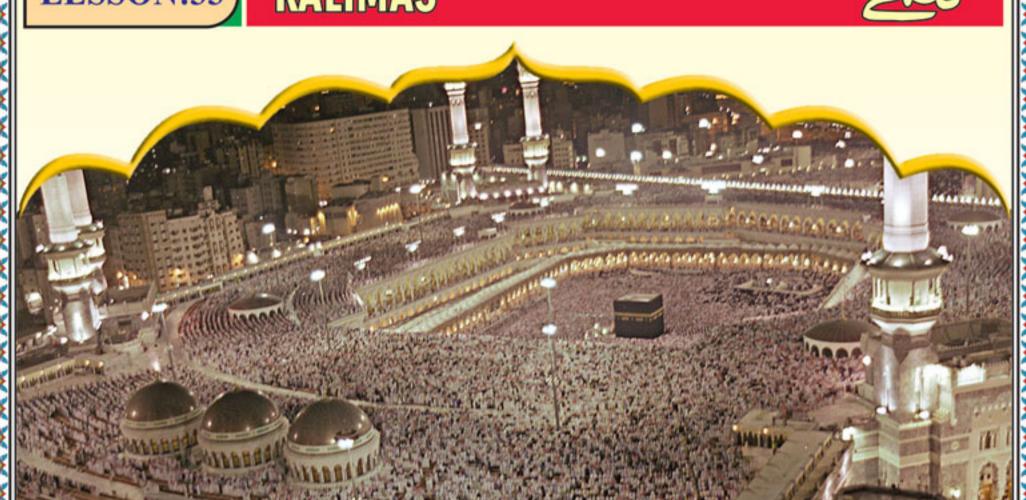
and they get nothing of His Knowledge save as much He desires.

The heavens and earth are contained in His Throne,

and their guarding is not a burden for Him and he is the only Exalted, the supreme.









لآالتالالله محتك تسول الله

Laaa-ilaaha illal-laahu Muhammad-ur-Rasool-ullaah.

Meaning: There is none worthy to be worshipped except Allah, and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.



اَشُهَالُ اَنْ لِاللَّهِ اللَّهُ وَالشَّهَالُ اَنَّ اللَّهُ وَالشَّهَالُ اَنَّ اللَّهُ وَالشَّهَالُ اَنَّ الْم مُحَنِّدًا اعْبُلُ لُا وَرَسُولُ لَهُ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولُ لَهُ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولُ لَهُ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولُ لَهُ ال

Ash-haduaI-laa Ilaaha illalaahu wa ash-hadu anna Muhammadan abduhoo wa rasooluhu.

Meaning: I bear witness that there is no God other than Allah, and I also bear witness that Muhammad is His Servant and Messenger.



Subhaana-llaahi Wal-hamdu lillaahi, Wa laailaaha illallahu wallahu-akbar, wa laa haula wa laa quwwata illa billaahil-'aliyyil-'azeem.

Meaning: Glory be to Allah, all praise is due Him; there is no God but Allah; Allah is Supreme, there is no power nor strength but from Allah, the Most High, the Most Magnificent.

(4) ﴿ بِهِ مِنْ الْمُمْرُوتِ فِي (FOURTH KALIMAH TAUHID) ﴿ (4) ﴿

Laaaa ilaah ill-allahu, wahdhoo, la shareeka lahoo, lahul-mulku wa lahul-hamdu, yuhyee wa umeetu, bi-yadi-hil-khair-wa huwa 'a'la kulli shain qadeer.

Meaning: There is none worthy of worship except Allah, He is One, He has no partner. His is the Kingdom (of the whole universe) and therefore all praise is due to Him. He gives life and He causes death. All goodness is in His hand; and He has power over all things.

(5) ﴿ إِنْ كُوال كَلِمُ رَوِّكُفُ مِن (FIFTH KALIMAH RADDI KUFR) ﴿ (5) ﴿ (5) ﴿ إِنِي الْمُحَدِّ الْمُ اللّٰهُ مَرَائِي الْمُعُودُ وَالْمَا اللّٰهُ مَرَائِي اللّٰهُ مَرَائِي اللّٰهُ مَرَائِي اللّٰهُ مَرَائِي اللّٰهُ مَا اللّٰهُ اللّٰهُ اللّٰهُ مَا اللّٰهُ اللّٰهُ اللّٰهُ مَا اللّٰهُ مَا اللّٰهُ مَا اللّٰهُ اللّٰهُ مَا اللّٰهُ اللّٰهُ اللّٰهُ مَا اللّٰهُ مَا اللّٰهُ مَا اللّٰهُ اللّٰلِمُ اللّٰهُ اللّٰهُ اللّٰهُ اللّٰهُ اللّٰهُ اللّٰهُ اللّٰهُ الللّٰهُ اللّٰهُ اللّٰمُ اللّٰهُ اللّٰمُ اللّٰمُ اللّٰمُ الللّٰمُ اللّٰمُ اللّٰمُ اللّٰمُ الللّٰمُ اللّٰمُ اللّٰمُ ا

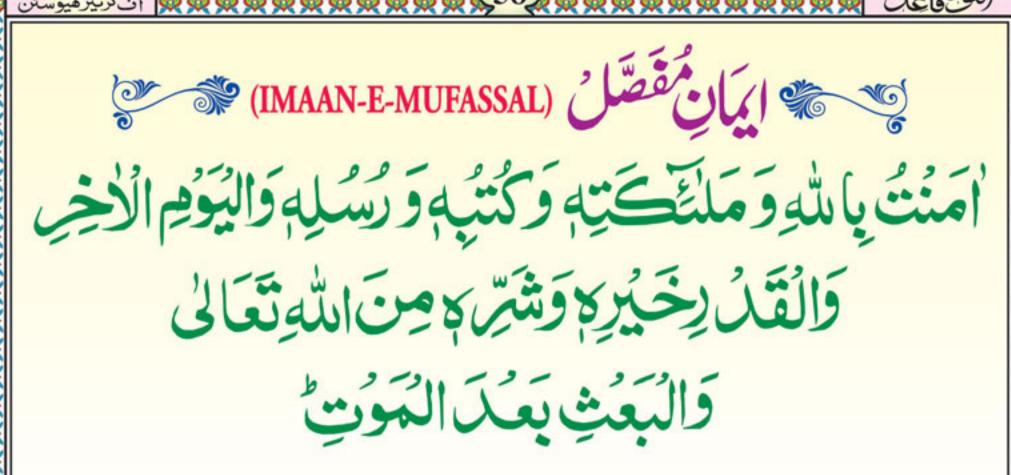


Al-laa-hum-ma 'in-nee 'a-' oo-dhu bi-ka min 'an 'ush-ri-ka bi-ka shay-'an wa'ana a'alamu bi-hee wa 'as-tagh-fi-ru-ka li-maa laa a'lamu bi-hee; tub-tu 'an-hu wa ta-bar-ra' tu mi-nal kufri wash-shir-ki wal ma-'aa-see kul-li-haa wa-'as-lam-tu wa aa-man-tu wa aqoolu laai-laa-ha 'il-lal-laa-hu Muhamma-dur ra-soo-lul-laah.

Meaning: O Allah! I seek protection in You from that I should join any partner with You knowingly. I seek Your forgiveness from that which I do not know. I repent from it (ignorance) I free myself from disbelief and joining partners with you and from all sins. I submit to your will. I believe and declare: There is none worthy of worship besides Allah and Muhammad (Sallallaho- alaihe- wa- sallam) is Allah's Messenger.

Aamantu billaahi kamaa huwa bi-asmaaaaaihee wa sifaatihee wa qabiltu jamee'a ahkamihee iqraarum-bil-lisaani wa tasdiqum-bil-qalb.

Meaning: I believe in Allah just as He is with His Names and His Attributes and I have accepted all His Commandments. I declare this (belief) with my tongue and affirm it with my heart (sincerely).



Aamantu billahi wa malaaaikatihee wa kutubihi wa rusulihee wal- yaumil-aakhiri wal-qadri khairihee washarrihee min allaahi ta'aalaa wal!-ba'athi ba'adalmaut.

Meaning: I believe in Allah and His Angels and His Books and His Messengers, and in the day of Judgment, and in the fate and destiny - its good and its evil - from Allah, the Exalted, and in the resurrection after death.

وَعَالِمُ اللهُمَّ اِللهُمَّ اللهُمَّ اللهُمُ اللهُمَّ اللهُمُ اللهُمُ اللهُمَّ اللهُمُ اللهُم

www.Momeen.blogspot.com IslamicAcademy

Alhamdulilah, Islamic Academy was founded in 1421 Hijri/ 2001 in Texas, USA. This is a Deeni (religious), Ilmi (academic), and non-profit organization for the public which has no interest in the politics of today. Our aim is to teach and spread the universal teachings of Islam, publish books and pamphlets, provide Islamic literature, and to especially teach the new generation Quran and Sunnat through the Darul Uloom.

Darul Uloom Azizia

With the importance of Islamic Education in mind, Darul Uloom Aziza was founded under Islamic Academy in 1424/2003 with the duaa of Azize Millat Hazrat Maulana Abdul Hafeez Saheb, Dean of Al-Jamiatul Ashrafia, Mubarakpur.

In memory of Hafize Millat, Hazrat Maulana Abdul Aziz Muhadise Mubarakpuri (Alaihir Rahmah), its name was given Darul Uloom Aziza.

Our Plans and The Future

- Islamic School: Along with keeping the curriculum of schools, providing a curriculum filled with courses on Islam and Sunnah so that the students can benefit from the religious as well as worldly education.
- Training Center: Where training is provided for Imamat and Khitabat so that Imams who know the language and culture can lead the Masajid and enlighten the people.
- 3) Building: A vast building which can handle all the plans of this organization
- 4) Darut Tasneef wa Tarjuma: This department will prepare a team of writers, translators, and researchers who can write, translate, collect, and research over much needed literature.
- 5) Darul Ishaat: Where the composing, editing, proof-reading, and publishing of books and pamphlets can be done on a large scale.

Our Sincere Appeal to You

We need those sincere and resolute people who feel happiness in spending in the way of Allah by the wealth He (Azzawajalla) has given them. And sacrificing parents who have the desire to make their children Scholars and Hafiz of Quran; who want to adorn their world and the hereafter by enrolling their children in the Darul Uloom to attain the knowledge of the Deen.

Ways to Cooperate

- 1) Help us in purchasing land or a building for Darul Uloom Azizia
- 2) Cover the expenses for publishing some of the many books pending publication
- 3) Purchase books for the Library for Essale Sawaab of your deceased and loved relatives
- 4) Start by becoming a member of our monthly check-o-matic system
- 5) Introduce and tell all your friends and the community about Darul Uloom Azizia, read its publications, and give us your valuable suggestions.